The People's Advo...

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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Lines to a Skeleton.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full,
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor love, nor joy, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath that moldering canopy
Once shown the bright and busy eye,
But start not at the dismal void;
If social love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue,
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's praise it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did those fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourners brought,
The hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
Those feet the path of duty trod?
If from the halls of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned
And home to virtue's cot returned,
Those feet with angels' ways shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

MINNIE MAY'S FORTUNE.

A dreamy, radiant afternoon in July, the clock pointing to the hour of four, the scent of new mown hay filling the air, and the crimson billows of the clover meadows rising and falling softly at the touch of the summer wind, and one brown winged robin warbling his roundelay in the upper boughs that brushed the dining-room windows at Merton farm—this was the scene and season.

Miss Tabitha Merton during the months of July and August received a few friends, who were allowed to share the expenses of the household. And somehow Miss Merton continued to subsist very comfortably for the rest of the year on the July and August contributions of her friends.

Upon this glowing summer afternoon, when the cherries winked at you from behind their leafy veils, and the currants hung like ruby fringes on the bushes that lined the garden fence, Miss Merton was making custards in her kitchen.

"Minnie," said Miss Merton.

"Yes, aunt," said Minnie May, with a nervous jump.

"Get me the nutmeg," said Miss Merton, "and don't stare about you so."

"Yes, aunt," said Minnie, presenting herself with the nutmeg grater in hand, and a fine pink color on her cheek.

"How old are you?" demanded Aunt Tabitha, transfixing her niece, so to speak, with the twin moons of her spectacles.

"Seventeen, Aunt Tabitha."

"Then," retorted Aunt Tabby, "you are a great deal too old to go trailing about the woods with Mr. Harcourt."

Minnie grew pinker than ever.

"I didn't trail about, Aunt Tabitha. I only walked as far as the Rowtor rocks to see the view, which he said was as fine as anything on the Rhine."

"Fiddlesticks!" cried Aunt Tabby. "Look here, Minnie, you mind your business, and let him mind his."

"Yes, aunt," said frightened Minnie.

"Now mind what I say," persisted Miss Merton, grating savagely away at the brown nutmeg.

"Yes, aunt," fluttered Minnie.

And she went back to the tablecloth she was mending, and cried quietly over it, she didn't quite know why.

And all this time Mr. Ernest Harcourt, the gentleman in question, was strolling homeward through the woods, with Miss Adela Brownson leaning on his arm, while Mrs. Brownson, a portly matron in black grenadine and a Spanish scarf, was making believe to read a novel on the verandah, and in reality watching restlessly for Adela to make her tardy appearance.

"It's too ridiculous for anything," said Mrs. Brownson to herself, impatiently brushing a fly off her book. "I believe Addy would flirt with a plowboy if she could find no one else. And the first thing she knows she'll be committing herself in some way or other. And Doctor Fenton's nephew coming here in August, too. It's outrageous, that's what it is."

When Miss Adela at last emerged from the shadow of the woods, her broad gypsy hat trimmed with ferns and wild roses, her lips all wreathed with smiles, and Ernest Harcourt walking by her side, her lady mother received her with no particular graciousness of welcome.

"I thought you were never coming!" snapped Mrs. Brownson.

"We hav'n't been gone long, I'm sure," said Adela, innocently.

"Not two hours," said Mr. Harcourt.

"I should think," went on Mrs. Brownson, politely ignoring the young man's interpolation, "that you would know better than to go out on such a broiling hot day as this, and getting as brown as a berry."

Adela laughed. She knew that a high color was becoming to her.

"I shall cool off directly," said she, sinking gracefully upon a bamboo settee.

"And in the meantime," said Ernest, who was one of those clear, dark brunettes, whom no rise of temperature ever seems to effect, "I will go and get that volume of poems we were talking about."

Mrs. Brownson scarcely paused to hear the retreating ring of the young man's footsteps before she opened all her verbal batteries upon her daughter.

"Addy," cried she, wrathfully, "I'm astonished at you."

"You're always being astonished at me, mamma," pouted the young lady.

"To spend your time flirting with a mere traveling photographer!"

"It's so dull here," retorted Miss Brownson, "and one must do something."

"Oh, yes!" scornfully spoke the matron. "But you'll find out presently, miss, that you're playing with edged tools. You'll fall in love with him."

"I, mamma?" echoed Adela, contemptuously. "What do you take me for?"

"Or he with you!"

"That's a great deal more probable," interposed Miss Brownson, with a conscious toss of her head that set all the ferns and roses to quivering.

"And then," added indignant Mrs. Brownson, "what is to be the end of it?"

"The end of it, mamma?"

"Yes, the end of it!" and Mrs. Brownson elevated her voice with some energy.

"Well, you needn't shout," said calm Adela, placidly fanning herself. "The end of it will be that I shall amuse myself until Doctor Fenton's nephew appears on the scene, with his three hundred thousand pounds; and then—why, I shall go in for business."

"Yes; but, Adela"—

"Mamma," angrily interrupted the daughter, "don't be a fool! Ernest Harcourt is very good looking, and very agreeable, but I should no more think of marrying him than of allying myself to a chimney sweep. Love in a cottage never would do for me. I have been expensively brought up; my tastes are luxurious; I must marry well!"

And all this little family discussion went on under the open casement of the second story apartment, in which Mr. Ernest Harcourt was looking for the fugitive volume of poems.

"A chimney sweep, eh?" muttered Mr. Harcourt, with a comical expression on his face. "And Doctor Fenton's rich nephew? I wish Miss Brownson joy of the wealthy match she has in contemplation—and I shall be most happy to make my bow and step aside."

And he put the book back on the table.

Yet, with all the philosophy one can muster, it is not pleasant to awake suddenly to the fact that one has been made a plaything of; and Mr. Harcourt, in spite of the off-hand way in which he took the tidings, had a little sting yet smarting in his inner consciousness.

As he went slowly down the back stairs a little sob reached his ears. It was Minnie, curled up in one corner like a wounded kitten.

"Why, Minnie, what's the matter?" kindly asked the traveling photographer.

"I'm going away," sobbed Minnie. "I've broken Aunt Tabitha's best china teapot, and she says she won't have me in the house another day; and indeed—indeed it was cracked before!"

"Where are you going?"

"I don't know," said Minnie.

She looked so pretty and disconsolate, so like a rosebud that has been beaten down by the rain, that our hero paused in spite of himself.

"But you have no home?"

Minnie shook her head.

"Then what is to become of you?" questioned Harcourt.

"I don't know," again uttered Minnie.

"Minnie, look here!" Mr. Harcourt's heart, in its rebound, was very tender and susceptible. "I'll give you a home."

"You, Mr. Harcourt? But you can't."

"But I can, if you will consent to marry me," asserted the young man.

"I!"

"Yes, you?"

"But I am only Minnie," she persisted.

"You are as beautiful as an angel and as innocent as a white dove! Nay, do not shrink away, my little love. Answer me, yes or no. Will you give yourself to me?"

"Oh, I love you so much, Mr. Ernest Harcourt—I love you so much!"

Of course there were various criticisms when it was ascertained that Mr. Ernest Harcourt was actually married to blue eyed Minnie May, the old maid's niece and drudge in general.

"Tastes differ," said Miss Brownson, contemptuously.

"What can you expect of these low bred traveling tradesmen?" said her mother.

Just as the argument was waxing spirited, a carriage drove up, and a white haired, partrician looking old gentleman descended therefrom.

"Dr. Fenton," cried Aunt Tabitha. "My dear sir, I am delighted to see you here."

"Many thanks, I'm sure," said the old gentleman, with an air of one who is accustomed to be made much of. "But, pray, don't trouble yourself. I've come to see my nephew!"

"Your nephew?" said the old lady, blankly. "Is he staying in this part of the country?"

"At this very house."

"But there's no one of the name of Fenton here!"

"Who said his name was Fenton? It's Harcourt—Ernest Harcourt. He's just got married, and I am here to welcome his wife into the family."

And the belle of the establishment realized with a strange, tunned sensation the match of the season had risen and set forever upon her matrimonial firmament.

Custer's Fight.

It is said that a half-breed scout named Cross betrayed Custer. The night before the fight he went forward and was gone ten or twelve hours. When he returned he told Custer that the village was a small one and that he could easily destroy it. Custer, without attempting to prove the story, at once mounted and pressing forward charged the village. That the Indians were prepared for him, and that he had been led into ambush, was evidenced by the fact that the grass and brush were found tied and knotted so as to impede the progress of the horses, and the Indians and some of the villages were screened from view by a sort of wicker breastwork of willow brush, behind which they could pick off the enemy at their leisure. The breastwork referred to, and the knotted grass especially, presented every indication of having been freshly done, and that the Indians were fully informed and aware of Custer's intentions toward them, and had accordingly made every necessary preparation for giving him a warm reception. Everybody was scalped and otherwise mutilated, excepting General Custer and Corporal Tieman, whose scalp was partly torn off, and who had the sleeve of his blouse with the chevron uplaid over it in a peculiar manner. This enabled a good many men of the Seventh cavalry, who are here dismounted, to detect one of the participants in the fight on the Indians' side in the person of one Rain-in-the-Face, who was in the guardhouse last winter and chained to a corporal, also a prisoner at the time. Not even a button was removed from Custer's uniform, while his brother and the rest of the officers were terribly mutilated.

Burglars' Tools.

Since the old fashioned modes of robbery by highwaymen and garroters have given place to the scientific burglaries of modern days, a demand has been created for thieves' implements, made with all the improvements obtainable by means of our advanced mechanical science and increased general facilities. This demand has not been unheeded by that large and influential class of people who are always ready to turn an opportune penny, be it honestly or otherwise, and the burglars of our time and country can boast of having as perfectly finished tools as any reputable workmen. The largest manufactories of burglars' tools are in New York, Philadelphia and the West, and the men who are engaged in the business are frequently of a class who would never contemplate any direct deed of crime. The tools are made partly in one place and partly in another, no maker ever turning out a complete implement for fear of discovery and consequent trouble. A complete set of tools numbers forty pieces, and is worth from $250 to $400, so that the manufacturers carry on a paying business. It is very difficult to secure the conviction of makers for lack of direct evidence, and even when one is caught the punishment inflicted is not commensurate with the offense.

Lodgings in England.

A *World* correspondent writes as follows of English lodgings: Well, if hotels are bad in England, why not try lodgings? Alas! I did that not very long ago, and found that I had jumped out of the fryingpan into the fire. No one knows anything about the perfection to which the art of robbery has been brought who has not passed through the hopper of a London lodging house mill. The quarter in which we took up our temporary abode not many weeks ago was one of the best in London, and there lodgings ought at least to be decent. But the rooms were bad, and there was but one servant to attend on the whole house, and her back hair was always down and she had to do everything, from lighting the fires to waiting on the table. The state of her hands and face showed clearly enough that she preferred to pass straight from one occupation to the other. Nothing but the currycomb could have scraped her clean. The landlady herself never appeared except when the bill was due, and then she darted out from some dark corner like a big old spider from its web. She said she was an "officer's widow," and I never yet knew a lodging house keeper who wasn't. In this abode of the Muses I had the pleasure of paying £32 10s. 6d. for lodgings only for three weeks, and yet the stipulated price for the rooms was £8 a week. The difference between £24, the agreed price, and £32 10s. 6d., the sum extorted, was made up by extra charges which no one could ever have anticipated. Thus "cruet" constantly made its appearance for 1s. 6d., and yet no member of the family was in the habit of eating cruet stands. "Kitchen fire" was charged seven shillings a week and six shillings a week for the gaslight in the passage! If that was not simple and unadorned robbery on the part of the officer's widow, pray tell me what is. At last, a heavy charge was made for washing the quilts on the beds, although their color only too plainly showed that they were not washed oftener than once a year. I felt when I left this den much as Gil Blas did when he escaped from the bandit's cave, and do not wish to be entertained any more by widows whose husbands were "connected with the army."

Food, Work, and Sleep

The things that a man most needs in this world are food, work and sleep. He doesn't need riches, honors, or office to live. He needs society because he is made for it. He must love and be loved; his life and happiness are promoted by companionship; mutual dependence and counsel enlarge hope and stimulate courage. Yet after all he lives if his friends die. There is no grief, no form of bereavement, but it has its consolation. The best preserver of a man's life is contentment. Nor is work destructive of strength. Men look forward to rest, to a life of ease, which to them means cessation from toil and from the cares of business. They mistake the cause of weariness. It is not work; it is care, it is over exertion, it is ambition and desire after gain that bring worn and weary feelings. All we possess we possess in life. The sooner we get through with life, the sooner we relinquish our possessions. The faster a man lives the quicker he reaches the end of life. There are three ends to life, and death is the last and least desirable of them. One end is to live. That is why we were created—to live, and live as long and well as we can. Some go murmuring and groaning on their way, as though life was a burden, and that it is piety to put a low estimate on it. The opposite is true. A man should seek to live out all his days, and he cannot accomplish it in a better way than by using every means to promote life. Among these means are the three things mentioned at the head of this article. When a man denies himself sleep, food, and the exercise work gives, brain and body work, he robs his life of its full term. Let him be cheerful also. He is like an engine—it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oil which keep the nerves from wearing out. Busy men and women think that time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost. It is really the cement put in to fill up the joints, to keep out the weather and preserve the building.

THE WAY THEY DO IN KENTUCKY.—According to a Louisville paper this is the way a Kentucky candidate for office greets a votor: "Howdy, howdy, howdy?" "Howdy?" "How do you do?" "Tollable." "How's all?" "Tollable." "Your folks well?" "Tollable; how's yourn?" "Tollable." "Neighbors all well?" "Tollable; how's yourn?" "Tollable." "All for me this time?" "Sorter tollable."

Something About Steel.

Steel is only iron hardened by carbon. There are various kinds of steel, and each is treated by a different process, or exposed to different degrees of heat for the particular purpose. There is but little difference between pot metal (cast iron) and steel. Formerly steel was made by laying the choicest bars of iron in a furnace, then a layer of charcoal, then bars of iron, and so on until the furnace was filled. Then keep it in this position for several days at a red heat. In this situation the carbon enters and combines with the metal. During the whole process the atmosphere must be excluded. This makes what is generally known as English blister steel.

But a man by the name of Bessemer has invented an easy process which has created a revolution in the process of making, and the price of steel. By this process much of the steel now used is made, and especially steel rails for railroads. The exact process by which this is done is a patent, but it is understood that it is done by exposing the molten iron in a reverberatory furnace to a strong current of air. Another way is to melt it in an egg shaped furnace lined with fire clay. In any and all cases the quality of the steel depends upon the amount and condition of the carbon which combines with the metal and also there has to be great care as to the degrees of heat to which it is exposed. Steel can be hardened so as to cut or scratch glass, by heating intensely, and then suddenly plunging it into water. To make it soft it must be heated and allowed to cool slowly. If you go into a blacksmith shop, you will see the man at the anvil, when tempering tools, watch his heat and the color of the article he is tempering. When he gets it exactly the color to suit him, he plunges it suddenly in water, then looks again at the color. This is the science of the trade.

But the tempering of fine instruments requires great care and precision. The implements are made and polished before they receive the final tempering. If it be lancets, razors, etc., it is heated to 430 to 450 degrees Fahrenheit. If penknives and fine cutlery, it is heated to 470 degrees; if for shears to cut iron, and cold chisels, to 490; if for cutlery, to 520; if for watch springs, swords, saws, etc., requiring elasticity as well as temper, it has to be heated to 570 degrees. The practiced eye of the true smith detects the exact degree of heat by the color of the metal.

But all these tempers depend upon the amount and condition of the carbon which combines with the metal. Then what is carbon? This is about as hard to answer as to describe what electricity is. Carbon is an element widely diffused throughout the entire domain of nature. It is in a solid body as the diamond. It is almost pure in charcoal and some stone coals. It is present in water, atmosphere and all organic matter—animal and vegetable. Combined with oxygen it forms carbonic acid. So we can better tell our readers where it is found, and what combinations it forms, and the office it performs in the various combinations, than we can tell what it is.

Silver in the World.

We do not think, in reviewing recent statistics, that there is much of a famine in silver. The production of silver in the whole world in 1800 was $35,000,000, which rose in 1850 to $42,500,000, in 1854 to $47,500,000 and in 1865 to about $62,500,000. The production of this precious metal during the year 1873 is subdivided as follows: England and its colonies, $10,000,000; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, $250,000; Russia, $500,000; Austria, $1,620,000; Germany, $3,000,000; France, $2,000,000; Spain, $2,000,000; Sardinia, $500,000; Mexico, $20,000,000; Central and Southern America, $8,000,000; Canada, $900,000; the United States, $36,500,000, which gives a total of $85,250,000. Including the year 1873, it is estimated that the total production of silver, since the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus, has been $715,000,000, the largest source of accession during late years being due to the Nevada mines.

What She Would Do.

Brush, the cashier of the Intercolonial railway, recently fled from St. John, N. B., with some $30,000 of the company's funds, and on reaching Boston sent $300 to his wife to enable her to join him in the States. Instead of obeying his instructions at once she handed over the money to the accountant of the railway. She will earn a living for herself and family as a telegraph operator, and will not share the dishonest gains of her husband.

Items of Interest.

A tramp, who graduated at Oxford and who once lived in California and had $100,000, was tumbled out of a box car near Pittsburgh a few days ago.

The judge the other morning asked a prisoner charged with drunkenness what he intended to do. He replied, frankly, that he "wasn't his own boss this morning."

Statistics at the United States Treasury department show that bank notes wear out in three years at the most, and shinplasters won't hang together over twelve months.

A child in Troy, who had been put in a crib for a morning nap with a green veil over his face to keep the flies from worrying him, sucked in arsenic and coloring matter from the covering and died in convulsions.

An innkeeper at Sheerness, Eng., has become so strongly persuaded of the noxious effects of the trade that he has erected a drinking fountain, that the thirsty may not be pressed into the consumption of alcohol.

This is the season of the year to get off the old joke about the city girl who goes up to the cowyard fence, and, drawing the muslin dress up and about, says coyly: "Oh, cousin John! which is the cow that gives the buttermilk?"

When you see a couple coming up the street, the fellow skimming along the edge of the curbstone, and the girl shooting close to the houses, don't think for a moment that they are mad. It's only a brother and a sister.

In Great Britain the soldiers are allowed to assist the farmers in harvesting, provided that the employment of the population is not interfered with, and that there are no strikes or disputes between the farmers and their laborers.

A little girl was trying to make her doll sit up straight at the table, but she was meeting with difficulty. Finally she gave it a slap alongside of its head, and excitedly exclaimed: "You sit up there, young lady, or not a single step shall you go with me to the Centennial."

The wife of a New York man who charged her husband with "sixteen years of constant cruelty," admitted on cross-examination that on one occasion she sold $2,000 worth of furniture for $50, and that on another her husband permitted her to "scratch his hands for five minutes on condition that she would refrain from screaming so as to arouse the whole neighborhood."

On a recent Sunday at Lowell, Mass., a collection was taken up at one of the churches. As the box reached a pew occupied by a lady, her daughter, and little son, the two former found themselves without a cent of money. Master Hopeful reached over and deposited a cent in the box, and then whispered to his sister: "There, I just saved this family from being whitewashed."

The Birmingham *Post* says the ignorance of some people as to the faith of Islam was illustrated in a most ludicrous manner at the Liverpool police court. A man was being sworn on the Koran, and the crier of the court, in concluding the administration of the oath, said, in a most solemn manner: "So help you, Koran." The crier afterward explained that he thought Koran was the Mohammedan name for God.

An Interesting City.

The town of Nissa, where the invading Servians were lately defeated by the Turks, has had a remarkable history. It has a fortified citadel on the banks of the Nishawa, and is an important strategic point. Constantine the Great, who adorned the place with magnificent buildings, was born at Nissa. There the Emperor Claudius II., in the year 268, defeated the Goths, 50,000 of whom were killed. Attila destroyed the palace, but it was rebuilt by Justinian. There Julian the Apostate received the news of the death of his adversary, Constantine. The Crusaders marched through the town repeatedly. It was conquered by Sultan Amurad in 1375, when the Servians and Bulgarians were compelled to pay him tribute. The town fell into the hands of the Christians when Vladislay, king of Poland and Hungary, joined with the Voyvod Hunyod to destroy the Turks in 1389, but the Turks regained it in 1444. It remained so until 1689, when the grand vizier was defeated there by the Germans. In 1690 it capitulated to the Turks. It was retak... in 1737, but ag... there the S... gelich, in... being... up... st... w... ak... the...

A President's Widow.

The only lady who ever married a President of the United States is Mrs. Tyler, the widow of President Tyler, who was an occupant of the Whit[e] House when he married Miss Gardin[er]. There was a tragedy associ[ated] Mr. Tyler's ... SATURDAY AT is the ... ALEXANDRIA, VA. SP[ECIAL]

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, August 5, 1876.

Soon after the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER, we recommended through these columns the thorough canvassing of the Southern States, especially Virginia, by Northern representatives of our party. There are many reasons to urge in behalf of this policy. We feel encouraged at the prospect of success when we see this opinion so generally endorsed. One of the best tests of gauging Southern political feeling will be found in attending political meetings. The mask is thrown off in the heat of political excitement and the true character shown. The disgraceful proceedings of the meeting here last week, did more to show to the distinguished persons present, the social ostracism in store for Southern men who espouse republican principles than long dispatches from a score of correspondents scattered throughout the South. Another result is, that the respectful consideration which white Southern audiences are bound, by motives of policy at least, to show to such men as Gen. Banks, Carl Shurz, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Logan and more of the same stamp, would open their minds to a calmer judgment of republican principles than any utterances from Southern republicans could ensure. By all means let us have Northern Republicans to canvass the Southern States.

Mr. Isaac H. Shields, in a very long letter in reply to a former one in the *National Republican* by "Blue Ridge" makes a strong and earnest appeal in behalf of the Southern Republican Press for its material support by the Northern wing of the party, until such time as it can of itself struggle with and contend against the numerous Democratic *sheets* all over the South. This is appropriate, wise and timely. There can not be too much importance attached to this consideration. Help us weak though we are, that we may become strong and powerful!

We have always believed that Virginia in National politics is republican. Given a thorough and manly canvass, and an *honest count*, and the State repudiates the policy and the party which can point to no act performed by it in the last thirty years entitles it to even a respectful consideration of its claims. Shall we have this thorough canvass when the present necessity for an honest count is the more urgent because of the disfranchising amendments to be voted on next Fall?

In many sections of the State where the Republican party is weak, the vote is left to take care of itself, the principles of our organization are not expounded and the policy of the party explained. Can we expect any additions to our vote in those quarters? It is about time there is a change.

THE acquittal of ex-Secretary Belk[nap] ... failure to obtain the Con[victions] ... third vote, will not ... have watched the ... No doubt the ... turn this fail[ure] ... They will ... Repub[lican] ... ed with ... ecution ... is and in allowing no techni[cality] ... y to stand in the way of convic[tion]. Released though he is by the ... gh Court of Impeachment, Belk[nap]'s career as a public official in this country has closed, we doubt not, forever.

COULD we expect more of this 44th Congress than that they should refuse Col. Platt his seat? If they had unseated Goode, Beverly B. Douglass, three or four Congressmen from Mississippi, a few from Alabama, a half a dozen from Georgia might have naturally looked for their turns next.

By the time the process got through the Democratic majority would be considerably reduced. They were consistent in refusing to unseat Goode.

BRAD ADAMS will give all those who desire a revival of the old times, an opportunity to visit Richmond in the old style, when *Colored people allowed in this car* everywhere stared passengers in the face. After five or ten years of freedom from restraint we confess it would be quite a *novelty* to travel thus—especially from the National Capitol to Richmond.

BRAD ADAMS deserves the thanks of all the old citizens who long for the days when negroes were made to keep their places. But Brad keeps a stationery store with books, papers, &c., which has been quite popular with the class who will not appreciate this his maiden effort in Excursions to Richmond.

It is hardly possible that the extra cars provided for *his* "colored friends" will exhaust the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R., or cause a conference between Tom Scott and John W. Garrett to provide for the emergency.

If, however, the exeursion goes forth with these special cars, the prospect attached for a *smash up* would be such that *The Herald* might get out an extra, and BRAD be compelled, carpet-bag in hand, to make a bee line for Washington to get the first grab at the papers!

PEDRO's sneers at the Sovereigns of Industry reminds as of the lines of Saxe—

"As each is the oftenest eloquent in what,
He hates or covets, yet possesses not."

PEDRO in future, know what you are writing about before you sneer.

We have in our National Capitol Mr. Jacob C. Hazeley, a native of Africa, known as Mr. Hazeley the African Lecturer. Mr. Hazeley traveled extensively in the interior of Africa in the gold regions of that country and visited the Gold mines. He was born in Freetown, Sierra Leone a British colony on the Western coast of Africa, and was the intimate friend and companion of the lamented Selim Aga, the Egyptian traveler, who was brutally murdered by the "Greboes" on the 10th of October last, whilst unarmed acting as a Surgeon with only a Bible in his pocket. Before he was murdered he read a chapter, then handed the Bible to his murderers as a present who received it, and then commenced chopping on the body of Selim Aga, cut off his head, stuck it on a pole and took it to their town.

Mr. Hazeley arrived in New York in the Barque "Jasper," on March 6th; he lectured in several of the churches in Philadelphia, both white and colored; he is a member of the Press at the Centennial representing a London paper called the African *Times*.

Mr. visited the Centennial twenty-five times and was admitted a member of the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia; he arrived in Washington last Thursday morning, and has delivered several lectures in that city. There is great anxiety to hear him lecture. Mr. Hazeley promises to be back in Washington in the Fall when he purposes staying a longer time and will deliver a series of lectures. Mr. Hazeley visited the Treasury Department on Saturday and Wednesday, and was conducted to all parts of the building; he also visited the Senate Hall and the Capitol, he is very much pleased with Washington and says that the citizens are very friendly and kind to strangers.

He is on his way South. He purposes to deliver lectures in Richmond and the vicinity.

He is in no way connected with the Colonization Society.

He visits the country to see the Centennial and to give an account of the progress of civilization in West Africa.

Owing to the publication of the excellent speech of MR. WERIWETHER, found in this week's issue, several articles and items of general interest are *crowded out*. This speech will bear careful perusal, especially as it deals with the issues of the present hour.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION IN REPLY TO AN ATTACK BY PEDRO.

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE:—

Sir, I was not a little surprised to see that you had opened your columns to a series of mean and unfair attacks upon myself as *Treasurer of the Waverly Club*, attacks which seem to have been inspired more by private malice and personal ill feeling? than by any honest desire to get at the merits of the case, interesting not to the general public, but concerning only the Club, whose officer I am, and to whom I am alone responsible. The attack was the more unfair, inasmuch as the matter was under arbitration by three gentlemen members of the Club, pending which I hardly think it was exactly the correct thing for outsiders to pass judgment on the matter.

But to satisfy you Mr. Editor, and the fair minded portion of your readers, permit me to give you the facts in the case which are briefly these:

A member of the Club borrows from me the amount of his assessment, in addition to a much larger amount, both sums to be paid in specified time, before the entertainment comes off; these notes mature, and go to protest and as a consequence I felt under no obligation, moral or legal, to hand over the assessment to the Club.

Mr. Paley, than whom I know no better authority on all ethical questions, lays down this general law:

"Rights and obligations are reciprocal; that is, wherever there is a *right* in one person there is a corresponding *obligation* upon others," and and therefore it can be easily seen that the moment the party who borrowed the money failed in his obligation to pay me, that all right in me to hand the money over to the Club ceased.

This is a simple statement of the case, and it is for you to decide whether with such an understanding of the case I am to be made the subject of cheap wit and miserable innuendo?

Concerning my "head" and my "pocket," I can only say that as long as my head desireth no hatred, or malice, or wrong and so long as my pocket is strong enough to meet my obligations, I shall not complain of either.

TREASURER OF THE WAVERLY CLUB.
Washington, July 31, 1876.

LETTER FROM PORTSMOUTH.

MR EDITOR:—

JOHN R. HATHWAY, proprietor of the Norfolk *Day Book*, is frequently spoken of *through the columns of his paper* as the Republican candidate for Congress for his, the second Congressional district. While the sons of the soil, the toilers, non-native. correspondents &c. are taking their opportunity to advance his prospects we would suggest to our fellow voters of this distsict that they follow in the nominating convention to be held, Hathaway's pet scheme of separate political organization based on race and color. Let the colored Republicans throughout the district hold their meetings and select their delegates; and the white Republicans do likewise and each race represented in the convention in proportion to its political numerical strength Let there be no corruption or bribery of delegates. Mr. Hathaway and his friends cannot object to this plan, for he advises it continually through his spicy sheet.

Only a few weeks ago, relying upon his vivid imagination, he "fearfully scored you Mr. Editor because you chose to differ with him on that point. If this plan succeeds in *his* nomination, he can champion it in the state and national councils of the party as the solution of the problem by which Democrats and the Old Whigs will be again arrayed against each other in the South—the latter to a man with the Republican party. But if this plan fails to elect him, as I think it will, don't attribute it to the reading of the

DAY BOOK.

OUR BOYDTON LETTER.

DEAR EDITOR:—

We the republicans of this place return our sincere thanks for several copies of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE sent us. We like it very-much indeed, have never seen a paper to surpass it, as to the interest of the republican party.

I was reading the *Virginia Citizen* this morning, a paper published in Petersburg, Va., and discovered a letter therein written by one of our friends of this place. His letter said that Jorgenson has chased Mr. DeMortie out in Meckelburg Co., but sir, if DeMortie does not give Jorgenson Hail Columbia, I'll hang my harp on the willow, and if Jorgenson is depending upon Meckelburg to help him to Congress he might as well keep his money in his pockets and canvass no more.

We the republicans of Meckelburg, are too intelligent to support such a man as Jorgenson. When our rights were on the brink, there he sat with arms folded' mouth shut, and eyes closed, with our rights whirling in the hands of Conservatives. Our friend who wrote said letter criticized pretty heavily our friend, the Hon J. Richard Jones, Post Master of Boydton, Va.; had a great deal to say about Mr. Jones being an an ignorant and illiterate man; said that he was ignorant as to the business of his post-office friends; do you not think he took a long time to discover Mr. Jones ignorance? This is the third year of his holding this post-office and my friend could not see but that Dr. Jones was all right uutil he came out to support Mr. DeMortie in preference to Jorgenson. If my friend Mr. Jones has been conducting the business of his office wrong and through ignorance, why did not the gentlemen make it known sooner, I am sure he knew it, for he resides very near us. You all know that the smuggler is as much to blame as the rogue, Our people may rest assured that MECKELBURG, will go squarely and fairly for M. R. DeMORTIE.

I am Sir, your well wisher,

WANDERER.

THE Excursion which was to have taken place August 1st, will be made August 8th. Same place and steamer,

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REMEMBER August 15,—Richmond, Va. An interesting time expected. All interested in the education of the masses invited to be present.

Subscribe to the ADVOCATE. *It will be sent postage paid for fifty cents from now until after the Presidential Election. Twenty-five copies for* $12; 50 *copies* $22.50; 100 *copies for* $40.

WANTED—The address of every colored teacher in the State, whether of public or private schools.

J. W. CROMWELL.

SPEECH DELIVERED AT MOUNT HOLLY, PENN., OCTOBER 1875, J. H. MERIWETHER.

The speech delivered by Mr. Meriwether contains so much that will enter into the canvass this Fall, in this as well as in other states, that all which refers to national affairs is here given in full.

After referring to the Military and Civil record of Gen'l John F. Hartranft, the defeat and causes which lead the defeat of the republican party in the Fall of 1874. The speaker proceeded to the discussion of National politics as follows:

I am not a little glad, therefore, to observe the manifestation of earnest and continual work, for victory belongs not always to the strong but to the vigilant and active. The success that has been attained by all civilized nations of the world is largely, if not entirely due, to the experience gained by continual effort, and and the fortitude with which they bore up under the most trying obstacles in bringing about a reformation in opposition to to those who clung tenaciously to old forms and theories—whether in politics', science or religion. But the only questions about which thinking people are concerned are, will the reformation sought and the measure advocated best conserve the interest of the nation, grant to them just and equivtable laws and protect them in the liberty wherein they hope to rejoice.

The plausibility of these questions is evident. For in proportion as a nation is secured in its liberties will it increase and wax strong the material resources of the country will be developed, labor and capital will be more extensively employed and the common school system, the true basis of universal improvement will advance, indicating to the most casual observer the rapid march to prosperity and happiness.

The dawn of a most propitious era was first perceived by the English people gradually rising above the horizon at Runnymede bringing liberty and peace to that nation, after years of oppression, attended by continual disappointment.

Charlemagne united more permanent the nations of Western Europe, from which sprang the once great Empire of France, and gave birth to the most splendid epoch of which history speaks; but not without the most stubborn opposition which caused the soil to be drenched with the best blood of the nation. Our new republic was the outgrowth of continual and heroic resistance to what may be termed modern feudalism—a system peculiar to modern England—headed by George III and his ministry rather than William of Normandy and his barons. But our free republic is the outgrowth of continual and heroic resistance to oppression and the most inhuman slavery.

Year after year the sun continued to wend his way from solstice to solstice yet not a ray of light was shed upon our Southern shores to brighten the hope of an oppressed people until the ravages of a most dreadful revolution took place laden with events which caused the nations of earth to pause and gaze in wonder and astonishment.

Mr. Chairman, that mighty revolution, before which all others of which history speaks, sinks into insignificance "has left its trail of blood upon the sky which will remain to astonish and appal future generations," the result of which will settle for ages and perhaps for ever the experiment of republican institution—"the great problem of man's capacity of self government." But, Sir, thanks to Him who controls the destiny of nations the clash of arms and the roaring of cannon have ceased though not until the unhallowed sheckles that fettered the limbs of four million slaves were broken assunder, making, true the declaration-so long disgraced, that all are free and equal. The enemy of universal freedom has been defeated and brought back into the ranks of a re-united government.

Peace so long prayed for by the good citizens of the land has been partially restored. The broken elements of the country are again under the protection of the same old flag beneath whose stars countless victories have been won and the dignity and reputation of the people sustained. Protection is afforded, by the recent amendments to the Constitution, to every citizen of whatever complexion.

The various resources of the country are being developed and encouraged. The extensive fields of the South, no longer cultivated by hands driven with the lash, but under the fostering care of free labor, bloom with the finest cotton. The fields of the West are radiant with abundant crops of wheat and corn and the long standing forests are given away to the advancing step of improvement. The towns and cities of the North and East are dotted with immense factories, looms and foundaries for the manufacture of every useful article. The bowels of the earth yield up large quantities of precious minerals to enrichen the country and give additional employment to both labor and capital.

Where once stood the Fortress and the Barracks, now stands the common and the normal school; and where once drilled the soldiers in military tactics and the arts of war to become better fitted to contend with an angry foe, now drill our boys and girls in the science and arts of peace to become better fitted to discharge the duties of good and honest citizens. The same old sun that shone so long in all of its splendor upon the toiling millions of the South, now shines with the same lustre on the land of the free and the brave.

Yes, we have a right to rejoice in that every man lives by the sweat of his brow and worship, if he wishes, under his own vine and fig tree.

Fellow Citizens, this is republicanism true and simple—the seed and product of the republican party which speaks to-day, throughout the entire country, in language not to be refuted. Its past history is miraculous, its present eventful and encouraging; yet the question is asked by certain disaffected members of the party and, of course, their colleagues, with whom they have united, in the democratic party. "Shall the rebublican party live? Regardless of the great work it has accomplished during the last fifteen years and the gigantic effort it is now making to extend greater advantages to the people; not withstanding it has conducted the country safely through a most disastrious war and justly administered the affairs of the government in time of peace, during one of the most critical periods of our history, regardless of all this the cry is raised, by these dissatisfied politicians that the old party must die and upon its ruins a new and a more magnanimous one must be established. What ought age have to do with the existence of any political party if it is based on just and right principles? Is age the bearer of dislike regardless of all other acceptable qualities? Shall we despise the sun because he is old? Shall we despise him because he shone even before the existence of parties? Shall we despise him because he dissipated his rays on master and slave? No,—but we should rather rejoice that, from the time he began to make his revolutions, he has ever shone and will ever continue to shine on all irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in a grander and more sublime manner than any political party can conceive. If the republican party is the exponent of the great ideas of liberty, justice and equality before the law, principles so ardently contended for by the founders of the Republic at Brandywine and Yorktown, and by their son and grand-son at Shiloh and Appomattox, who chose rather to suf death than to endure for a season their disgrace, if, in the time of peace, it has made such strenious efforts to mete out equal justice to all men and restore harmony and prosperity to a shattered country what other than the most unscrupulous ambition to gain power, in order to plunder could actuate men to conspire for its distruction?

REPUBLICAN MAGNINIMITY.

To establish a party more magnanimous than this one? Why, sir, magnanimity is the chief characteristic that so peculiarly distinguishes republicanism.

It was overdue magnanimity that prompted it in 1861 to make the most servile overtures to the rebellous leaders of the South that war might be averted; and in return for this magnanimity, for four years, they caused the country to flow with blood in order to perpetuate human slavery. War is always attended by frightful consequences. Armies are composed of all classes of men. With many of them murder and devastation produce *little* remose.

The thrilling sound of musketry and the cannon, mingled with the sonorous strains of a national air, add greater joy to the brave soldier's heart than the idle sport of the camp. The greatest pleasure comes with victory, the greatest pain with defeat.

The elements of war harden the elements of the heart. The sympathetic feelings of the soul, at other times keen and sensative become blunt and stubborn.

Time is allowed to load and fire, to make ready and charge, not to meditate and reflect.

Hence, but for the magnanimity so generally exercised by the directors of the Union armies, far more dreadful would have been the results of the late war, or had they followed the example of Confederate magnanimity as exhibited at Fort Pillow far sooner would the war have terminated, but far more inhuman would have been the struggle.

History records no act more magnanimous than that exhibited by the great leader of our army in Virginia, in the manner in which he received the surrendered sword from the fallen chieftain of the South; and in five days thereafter this magnanimity was rewarded by the commission of the most heinous crime on record—namley the horrible assassination of President Lincoln. The magnanimity of the republican party gave amnesty to the South with the hope of promoting peace and harmony among their people; and in return they organized the Ku Klux Klan which, for years after the declaration of peace, continued to carry on a secret war against the faithful and law abiding citizens, guilty of no other crime than being loyal to the Government.

Great must the magnanimity of the party be considered which spared the life of him who stood at the head of this monstrous rebellion and directed the affairs of a band of men organized for the sole purpose of subverting the power and of destroying the Government, which, he had but a short time before, sworn to support not only as an ordinary citizen but as a member of the United States Senate

This, Fellow Citizens, was a an exhibition of magnanimity of which but few nations of the earth are able to bo st.

Oliver Cromwell, headed the revolution in England in 1643, overthrew the Kingdom and became Lord Protector. The patience of the people wore thread-bare, but they could not withstand the terror of his army.

Cromwell died and the people, in their frenzy, seeking to satisfy their vengeance, dug up the dead body of the old warrior and hung it on a gibit amid cheers and exultations. Napolcon attempting to revolutionize Europe, was checked at Waterloo and sent to die in solitude on the Island of St Helena; while Toassaint L'Overture, though trying to preserve the liberties of his people, was declared an outlaw, captured and left to eke out a miserable existence in the dungeon.

But the leader of our recent rebellion is free, and not only free, but by asking he may enjoy all the rights and privileges of an American citizen—which rights the Democratic party seek to take from the black man, who has so ever been brave in war, and loyal in peace. I am not complaining of this magnanimity shown to the leaders of the South.

I am glad we possess it; and I would be doubly glad if the entire nation possessed it.

There would, then, be that oneness of feeling so necessary for the perpetuity of good Government; and loyalty to the Government, would then, be considered, at the South as well as at the North, a virtie and not a crime.

The united voice of the people would declare that Ku Klux and White League organizations are banditti—a disgrace to our advanced civilization, fit subjects for the States pri on and penitentaries and not for State legislatures and positions of trust. It would be an advent of a new era in our land, bringing with it a talisman to heal the wound created by freeing the slave and elevating him to the true dignity of a man.

The dying embers of old and inveterate hatred to the new and acceptable state of affairs would no longer be fanned by the palm leaf of discontent, but an earnest desire for peace and the well-being of the country would cause men to leave every spark to die out and wane before the accelerating force of intellectual and moral development

But, Fellow citizens, the political issues that were so hotly discussed in the Fall of '74 relative to the black man, have been set at rest, at least in part, by the united action of the republican members in Congress, despite the boast and threats of the leaders of Southern chivalry.

The President's letter to Gen'l White, in answer to a resolution of the Pennsylvania republican State Convention, in regards to a third term, has settled in a very few words, a question about which so much has been said and written. Hence aside from the currency question and the affairs of the South, the question arises, how best can the Government be economically managed? And in respect to this, the republican party has proven itself competent to act. For, however, perplexing the question of economically managing the affairs of the General Government is to those, who have assumed the responsibility to criticise rather than to suggest plans, it must appear evident to the impartial observer, that they have been as economically managed, by the party now in power, as the exigencies of the time, and the condition of the country could possible admit.

It will be remembered that the republican party assumed control of the Government, when the public treasury was nearly empty, and the country largely in debt; when the secret plotters of its destruction, who had, for four years, set in high places, and worked out their pernaxious plans for treason and rebellion, were just returing; when arms, ships and money had been hurried off to the South to make ready for the anticipated fray, and when the people of the North were least prepared ror such an emergency.

Mr. Floyd, then Secretary of War, had been careful to fill the Southern arsenals with arms, at the expense of the government.

Mr. Toncey, Secretary of the Navy, though a Northern man, had been equally careful to send the United States ships to distant parts so that they would be inconvenient to the North and at the same time, convenient to the South, should an emergency arise in which they would be needed. Likewise Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, had well supplied the South with money and on the 10th of December resigned, declaring his inability to relieve the treasury of the embarrassment into which he had purposely led it.

This was, in brief, the confused state of affairs, at the time, the republican party came into power. The South had all the supplies and was ready for any trouble that might arise; the North, unwilling to add fuel to the flames that needed but little to cause it to blaze, refused to make any preparation for war, until the enemy had marched upon them and opened the attack

The struggle commenced, large expenses were incurred which the people had to meet and in the hands of the republican party, they have done it nobly and well. It must be borne in mind that the South is responsible for the war, it is therefore responsible for the debt occasioned by such an event—which debt the Democratic party has so long sought to repudiate.

The debt in 1861, when the Republican party came into power was in round numbers $90.500.00;—higher than it had ever been before in times of peace since 1823, when ti was $90.800.00.

But the rebellion urged upon the country by the Democratic party entailed a debt of $2,700,000,000, costing nearly $2,000,000 a day.

By the judicious management of Republican officials and the noble effort of a loyal people, despite the calumnies and abuses heaped upon them by the opposition, it has, in a manner highly satisfactory, been reduced to less than $2,150,000,000.

Aside from this, the government has paid in pensions to invalid soldiers, widows and orphans from the beginning of the war until the present more than $275,000,000, all of which resulted from the terrible slaughter ingurated by rebellious traitors.

But more than this, it was thought by all good citizens, and hailed throughout the country with joyful shouts, that the glad tidings of peace would come with the closing scene that occurred under the old apple tree at Appomatox, when the last act of the rebellion was supposed to have been hushed in everlasting silence. In a few weeks after this occurrence peace was sung in joyful strains throughout the South.

The struggle had ceased and a finality had been reached. Yes there was a finality of the war, the end and final ty of slavery. "Finality" cried Lee; "Finality" roared Stevens. Gordon and Lamar; "Finality, of a totality" sung Davis.

Finality the woods, Finality the floods,
Finality the rocks and hollow mountains rang."

But it was not finality. The leaders rose up again and organized the Ku K ux and the White League bands whose murderous acts and fearful crimes have cost the country millions of dollars, not taking into consideration the dreadful calamity and the personal cost it must have created in the places where they perpetrated their violent deeds. Yet, notwithstanding the terror of these clandestine wars, supported and carried on by the obedient disciples of Democracy, the Republican party has so managed that our country, where peace and order reign, has continued since the war, to show marked evidences of rapid advancement, our soil is bringing forth fruit and meat in abundance, and our people are growing in wealth and plenty.

Relieved from the burden of a heavy taxation, they are enabled to cultivate successfully their fields, build their factories, looms and mills, giving thereby employment to thousands of the laboring classes and supplying the market with the good esults of their industry in produce for consumption and material for wear.

The Republican party has been careful to see to it, by continually reducing the taxes, that every opportunity should be afforded the people to live with ease and comfort. The following table shows the amount of taxes reduces from July 13 1866 to June 6, 1872:

Act of July 13, 1866.....	$65,000,000 00
Act of March 2, 1867.....	40,000 000 00
Act of Feby 3, 18 8.....	23 000,000 00
Act of Mh 1 and Jy 20 '68..	45 000 00 00
Act July 14 1870.....	84,526 510 00
Act of My 1, and Je 6 '72..	62 000,820 00

Making a total reduction, since the close of the fiscal year 1867, of $319,527,220 00

It is apparent from this continual reduction of taxes that the paramount object of the Republican party is to do all that it possibly can, without injury to the success of the General Government, to lighten the burden of the people. This is not sectional but in the interest of the whole country. But again, besides successfully meeting the wants of the country, liquidating the public debt, paying the cost of Ku Klux outrages, settling pension and reducing the taxes, Congress has continued yearly to reduce the amount of appropriation to carry on the immense work of our growing government.

The following table shows the amount of appropriation for each fiscal year from July 30, 18 9 to July 30, 1875, not including the sinking fund. In round numbers the appropriations stand thus.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $217,000 000. For the fiscal year ending June 30 1871, $315 000 000

For the fiscal year ending June 30 1872 $295,000 000. For the fiscal year ending June 30 1873, $291 000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, 287,000 000 — For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, $275,000 000 and the estimate for the next year is largely below this. Yet a great howl is set up by the leaders of the Democratic party about the wonderful extravagance of the Republican party. But it is not so. This is only another way they have to deceive the people and prejudice the laboring classes against the present administration and thus the people filled for a time with their sophistry covered by an array of extravagant figures and unaware of the danger awaiting them are often led to sympathize with those who have already secretly drawn the sword to stab their liberties.

To my mind, fellow citizens every member of the Republican party out to be proud of its record, especially so, when we remember how difficult has been its task for the last fifteen years. It seeks to deal justly by all and partially to none. Its doors stand widely open to welcome, alike, both the rich and the poor to further on the great cause of Republicanism and give strength and vitality to the best government ever created by man.

But while it is true that taxation and appropriations have been largely reduced as I have already remarked, during the last few years, and while they may continue to be reduced for a few years to come, each having been raised to meet the expenses created by the war, yet it must appear evident to all that they will soon reach a level below which it will be impossible for them to go without detriment to the well being and success of the Government

For as the population of the country increases and spread over the vast domains of the South and West, bringing into existence new states and territories, creating thereby additional expense for the General Government to meet, it will be necessary for the taxation and appropriation to be equal to the increased demand.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY

Before I leave this question, fellow citizens, I desire to say a few words in regard to the probable course of affairs and the economical administration of the Government in the event the Democratic party should be returned to power in 1876. Corruption in office, a wilful waste of the public money, the cause of misrule in the South, the exaction of immense revenue from the people, the creation of starvation among the laboring classes, depression of business and the occasion of hard times, are charges familiar to us all so persistently urged against Republicans, by the Democratic party. But to say nothing of the corruption and misrule of the Democratic officials in the South and West, during the whole time they were in power, from President Jackson to the time of Mr. Lincoln to say nothing of the fearful financial crisis and depression of business in 1837 and 1857, when the Democracy had entire control of the country to say nothing of the economical and just rule of the Tammany ring in New York and their law abiding allies in New Hampshire; to pass over all these things in silence let us look at the probable method they will adopt to manage economically the affairs of the General Government should they unfortunately come into power. I believe it is thoroughly understood that the leaders of the Democratic party, especially in the South, entertain very sanguine hopes of such an event next year as electing a president and very soon thereafter, of increasing their number in the senate, having thereby entire control of the Government. While they hasten to cry aloud about the extravagance of the Republicans they urge the prosperity of the Government "to assume the debt of the Southern States," claiming it as a relief due to those states because of their impoverished condition, resulting from the war; and that such an assumption would create a better feeling in the South toward the North; and furthermore enhance the value of their property. Under this head are enumerated the refunding of the cotton tax" and "other property destroyed by the war."

To say nothing in regard to the cotton tax, let us enquire what is meant, or in time will be meant by property destroyed by the war."

It was reported last winter in Washington, and I believe on good authority that certain agents were at work in some of the Southern States ascertaining the value and other knowledge necessary to be known of the recently emancipated slaves, charging the former owner ten cents apiece for the performance of these duties; and holding up to them the probability of receiving at no very distant day, pay for said emancipated slaves. Though the question of "Southern War Claims" has attracted considerable attention both in and out of Congress, this specific item has, as yet, been but casually noticed.

Let us see, however, provided it should be brought forward and considered valid, what effect it would have in reducing the expenses of the General Government, lightening the burdens of taxation, about which the leaders of the Democratic party make such an alarming complaint, and introducing that rigid economy for which they so earnestly plead. It has been already stated that the National debt created by the war was about $2,700 000,000 and that this had been reduced to less than $2,150,000 000; that furthermore the taxes as early as 1872, had been reduced by nearly $320,000,000, and that the appropriations were considerably smaller each year than they were the year previously. It has been, moreover remarked that the condition of country where quiet and order prevail, is remarkably encouraging, that the people, released from the burden of heavy taxation were becoming rich and prosperous; and that the republic in which we live under the shadow and influence of true liberty—minus the disturbances created by the Ku Klux and White leagues is one of the best ever established by man.

It is plain that all this is the work of the republican party, whose members are ever anxious to subserve the best interest of the country, for which they fought and which they so triumphantly saved from the destruction to which the supporters of Southern Democracy hoped at one time to bring it.

What, now, would be the effect upon the present prosperous condition of the country in the event the Democratic party should come into power. Evidently the numerous claims, amounting to many millions of dollars, now rejected, would be consided just and valid; and many new ones would be brought forward, the largest among which would be the compensation for the emancipated slaves. Let us see how this would effect the present national debt.

For the value of slaves just a few years before the war we'll credit the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, He says "at the sale of the slaves of F. Stigal, deceased, in Halifax county, a few days ago, among other enormous prices, one man brought $1,410, and another $1,425, both of whom were resold privately the same day at an advance of $50.

They were not considered No. 1, they were ordinary field hands.

If this seems to be too large, we will place the amount likely to be claimed at $800 each.

The following table shows in round numbers the number of slaves in the Southern States in 1860, and the value that will be due each State at $800 each.

States.	No. of slaves.	Amount.
Alabama.....	435,000	$348,000,000,00
Arkansas.....	111,000	88,800,000,00
Delaware.....	2,000	1,600,000,00
Florida.....	62,000	55,600,000,00
Georgia.....	462,000	375,600,000,00
Kentucky.....	225,000	180,000,000,00
Louisiana.....	332,000	265,600,000,00
Maryland.....	87,000	69,600,000,00
Mississippi.....	437,000	349,600,000,00
Missouri.....	115,000	92,000,000,00
North Carolina.	334,000	267,200,000,00
South Caolina.	402,000	321 600,000,00
Tennessee.....	276,000	220,800,000,00
Texas.....	183,000	146,400,000,00
Virginia.....	491,000	392,800,000,00
Dist. of Col.....	3,000	2,400,000,00
Total.....	3,957,000	$3,165,600,000,00

Add to this $856,000 000, the value of the claims now pending before Congress, and it will be greater than the present National debt, by considerably more than $1,800,000,000 so that if they should repudiate the present National debt and substitute in its place the debt of the Southern Claims, it would be a greater burden than the people have ever yet had to bear; or should they not repudiate it would swell the national debt to more than $6,200 000,000

This immense sum with an inflated currency, for which they clamor, and their favorite system of absolute Free Trade, would, in a few years impoverish the country and reduce the people to a condition worse than serfs and slaves. But it would nevertheless, be Democratic economy, worthy to be inserted in the text books of our colleges for the use of learned professors and anxious students.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

I desire now to call your attention for a few minutes to a question in which the interest of every man in this country is involved, be he black or white or whether he labors with his head or his hand.

The condition of the working classes in every state in this Union, forced as they are, in many cases to make frequent purchases on long credit by reason of small wages and high prices, demands a circulating medium that is in every respect a true and honest measure of value and recognized as such the world over.

The agriculturalist who toils through the long hot Summer days, in his field to produce grain for man's consumption, the manufacturer who labors over the burning flames of his furnace, to furnish him with a supply of his ever useful implements with which to develop the resisting forces of nature, he who delves into the bowels of the earth to bring forth the ores and minerals to increase the nations wealth, the miller, who grinds his grain, and the laborer who carries his hod, all without a single exception entertain the most sanguine hope of receiving when they have finished their labors, an exact, just and equitable compensation in a currency which is a complete and truthful measure of value, and yet each one of these men who fills these important stations in society has been for more than ten years deluded by a currency which bears on its face a most palpable deception.

The green-back dollar for which you daily labor, bears upon its face the pledge of the United States to pay the bearer one hundred cents and yet from the day of its issue you have never received that amount

The Republican party comes to you now and says, "get ready by 1879 and we will pay you in gold and silver every cent the United States promised to pay you, and ever thereafter you shall have a true standard of value by which the business of the country may be justly regulated.

The Democratic party comes to you on the other hand and says, "No sir, we will make no such payment, we will issue more greenbacks enough to meet the wants of the trade, we will repudiate gold and silver, and will have the green back dollar worth 80 cents rather than have the gold and silver worth 100 cents.

We don't care anything about a correct measure of value, we will make up the deficiency by issuing enough greenbacks to meet the wants of trade.

Laboring men of Pennsylvania how do you stand in regard to this all important question? There never was, there never can be a nation able to exist in a prosperous condition with an irredeemable currency. It is contrary to the existing order of things. Gold and silver are the only true bases of money.

They constitute the money of the people, they are the media of exchange between every existing civilized nation.—They constitute the only true standard of value, and all other value are subservant to and measured by them.

The green-back note is only valuable as the representative of gold and silver. It can never be equal to a gold dollar unless it can be readily and easily converted into a gold dollar. I do not say that we ought not have a paper currency, because the business of the country could not be conveniently conducted without it, but the volume of the paper currency issued should always be kept within a limit at which it would remain par with gold, easily and readily converted into gold at the will of the holder. I venture to say that there is not a man in this hall who would be satisfied to go to the grocery and pay for a pound of sugar, but by some defect in the scales the measure of weights receive only 9-10ths of a pound, nor would you be satisfied to go to the miller and pay him for a a bushel of meal and, by some defect in the bushel measure, receive only 2-3ds of a bushel, still less would you be satisfied to have the merchant give 3-4th or 5 6ths of a yard when you had paid him for a full yard.

You would cry out that such dealing was an outrage and swindle upon society.

If such were the case, you would have a perfect right to make such a complaint but such is not the case. We have a uniform and correct measure for all other articles. Our pound weight and bushel measure and yard stick are everywhere uniformly recognized. How is it with our currency?

It is a false and fictitious standard of value stamped with irredeemability, and "sent far into the world with the mark of Cain." Every day the agriculturalist tends his crops, or the mechanic moulds his iron, or the miner delves for his ores, or the miller grinds his grain, or the laborer carries his hod, during the existence of this, our inflated and flabtusting currency, he receives in return for his labor a note representing 15 or 20 per cent less than that for which he bargains. If you bargain to work for $2 a day, by the only correct measure of value, you receive $1 70 or $1 60. If you take to the bank to get changed a note, representing on its face the promise of the United States to pay you the bearer $1.0 you get but ..85 00 in the real people's money. You may say that as green-backs depreciate house rent and commodities of consumption will fall proportionally, but have you found this to be true? Did you pay less house rent during the year greenbacks were worth 50 and 60 cents than you pay now? I scarcely think you did. It must be borne in mind that large quantities of the commodities used for daily consumption, as tea and coffee, are imported from foreign countries and sold here in our country according to their value in the world's money, which is gold and silver. Again large quantities of the productions of this country can easily find sales in foreign markets and consequently that portion which remain here for home consumption is measured by the price it would bring if sent abroad.

Fellow citizens in plain language we are hedged in on every side. At home our currency is just as sure to change in value every 24 hours as the beautiful river which gently flows past your city, is to ebb and flow. Abroad it is looked upon as a disgrace to our nation.

Gold and silver are the world's money.—They are received among all civilized nations according to their weight and fineness.

By the constitution and laws of the United States a dollar is 25 4-5 grains in gold of standard fineness.

Nothing unequal to this can be a dollar.—What then are our greenbacks?

They are notes issued by the United States in a time of great public peril, when the perpetuity of our government was seriously threatened, by traitors and outlaws, and when our credit abroad was well nigh exhausted—notes though subject to almost hourly and daily fluctuation, yet accepted as a legal tender, here among ourselves, by a trusting and loyal people with the understanding from the government, that "at the earliest practical period" they should be redeemedin gold and silver. The emergency that called forth the issue of this irredeemable paper is over. The time has come when gold and silver the real money of the people and the only true measure of value should be established.

To-day greenbacks are worth about 85 cents; to-morrow they may be worth 86; the next day, if any thing should occur in New York or any of the great money centres, to disturb the ordinary course of business, they may depreciate to 75 or even 65 cents. We have enough and more than enough of this kind of money.

But it is urged by the inflationist that there has been too large a constaction of the currency by the government, and that it ought to issue more, "sufficient to meet the wants of trade." It has been shown time and time again that there is in circulation to day more paper money than there has ever been at any time since the war, and that instead of being a contraction there has really been an expansion by the government to satisfy the greed of those who clamor for more currency, "to meet the wants of trade."

The vaults of the Treasury were thrown open less than a year ago to the clamorers and at the end of July they had taken out a little more than $9,000,000, while they had voluntarily surrendered more than $27,000,000. The ten Western States and Territories free to take out $100,000,000 took but $366,700 and voluntarily surrendered $11,935,805.—Large quantities went to the East, while the South, the poverty of which we hear and read so much about, took but $67,500.

In 1865 there were in circulation paper currency to the amount of $704,000,000, to-day there are in circulation $769,840,119; who have contracted but inflationists themselves? But inflate the currency as much as you may, the day of contraction will surely come.

Gold and silver will not mingle with irredeemable paper.

They will flow off into other channels where they are needed. Paper with nothing to sustain it begins to sink, and to lose its purchasing power.

Prices go up. The fevor of speculation is at blood heat.

A disturbing element is produced.

Large sums of money, as is the case to day, are hoarded in the banks, and a general prostration of business ensues. This is the inevitable result of an inflated currency.

It can give no prosperity to the business of any country.

It tends to invite over speculation, over production, the manufacture of large supplies for which there can be no demand, wholesale gambling and cheating, it deludes the laboring classes with the idea that they are making plenty of money when they are actually running headlong into debt on a credit currency of which there is no specific time for redemption.

If it does anything at all it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. It raises the prices on all commodities necessary for immediate consumption, and increases the rent of houses, but whoever heard of a corresponding increase of wages.

If wages go up they follow up slowly and far behind; but always take the lead in falling How was it during the war? Prices on every article of consumption were enormously high, the currency continued to fluctuate, rising with every success in battle and falling with every defeat: wages in the meantime remaining stationary, though work was plentiful by reason of the scarcity of men. The simplest laws imaginable were at work.

Our currency was based on the credit of the Government.

The soundness of this credit depended upon the ability of the government to meet its promises and our faith in that ability.

Had the Southern Rebellion overthrown the government, it would never have been able to redeem its promise.

Every reverse of fortune, therefore, increased the number of probabilities of its being overthrown, diminished our confidence in its ability to redeem, and a consequent depreciation of the currency.

The same laws of confidence are at work now. Just one day before the Democratic convention met at Erie a greenback dollar was worth 86 cents, the day it adjourned, having recommended an inflation of the currency, it fell to 85 cents.

If New York had followed the example of Pennsylvania it would have fallen still lower; and if inflation had been generally adopted by the various states that hold their election this year confidence, in the ability of the Government, to redeem its promises, would have been proportionally diminished, and the currency would have been proportionally depreciated, until it finally touched bottom

Prices, in the meantime, of all commodities would go up, but wages for labor would stand still as it has always done.

Fellow citizens it is with you to say next Tuesday whether you will encourage this sort of thing in your state or follow the example of Ohio and condemn it forever.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

I come now to the consideration of the condition of the Republican party in the South.

The violent tones of the Southern press, encouraged in its hostile attack upon the Republican party by its allies in the North, are manifest evidences that every possible means, both fair and foul, will be used by the Democracy to carry every election that will occur between now and the time for the presidential campaign, and certainly the knowledge of this fact, among Republicans, ought to arouse them to action in the faithful discharge of their duty, and especially to see to it that every man of whatever color is allowed to exercise his right to vote according to the dictates of his conscience

How earnest the Democratic party is, in carrying into effect its foul deeds, will appear from the declaration of Vicksburg Herald:—It says: "Our work is only begun; we must finish it, 'War to the knife, and from the knife to the hilt' until we redeem the county and the State." Every possible effort has been made to carry into effect this earnest declaration. No crime is too horrible: no effort is too difficult.

Attempts to intimedate white men are made by threatening newspaper articles, endeavoring to show that they are instrumental in inciting colored men to do violence—in encouraging them in idleness and in making them believe that they are equal to white men.

Failing to create sufficient enmity against them by this, they attempt to show the enormity of their extravagance and waste in the expenditure of the public money, however economically the affairs of the State may have been managed.

Should this fail to sufficiently arouse the indignation of the people, they add charges of gross and unmitigated corruption, embezzlement of the public funds, and of levying overburdensome taxation upon the people.—Groundless investigations are instituted against the officers of the Government, and the Republicans are lead, with the belief that they are giving satisfaction to the accusers, to enter upon long and tedious investigation, at an immense cost, which as soon as over, becomes a subject of general ridicule and criticisms by the opposition. There are places in the South, where respectable families of white Republicans are debarred from what is called the first circle, though they belong in the State and after the manner born, as the case of Ex. Gov. Wells, of Louisiana and Judge Martin, of Alabama.

Having incurred the stigma of being Republicans, they are no longer fit subjects of association, but worthy of the most inimical ostracism. In proof of this, hear their own declaration set forth in language that one may run and read with perfect understanding.

They were taken from the Baton Rouge Daily Advocate;—

'Resolved, That we will have no man on our farms or in our work shops who votes the Radical ticket. Be it further resolved, That we consider it the duty (and cordially invite) all white men opposed to Radicalism, to cooperate with us. "Further resolved, That we consider it beneath our moral dignity to associate with any white man who votes the Radical ticket or affiliates with that party in any way, "Further resolved, that we pledge our support to the Democratic party." These are the resolutions of their own fraiming, they are the ones they follow.

If all these threats and charges fail to accomplish the desired end, the Ku Klux and White League organizations hasten to their aid and by the commission of their hellish crimes, soon bring about what their newspapers—the organs of the clan—declare to be peace and good order throughout the State!

If, however, a person, of some notriety in the State, is murdered, it may, for the time being, arouse some indignation among the better class of the people. If the murderer is arrested, the court is convened; the murderer is taken before the bar and though it is evident by circumstantial or other evidence that he committed the crime, yet, by same technicality of the law, the case is either "squashed" or, if this is calculated to arouse suspicion, it is postponed for a term that never comes; and the criminal is permitted on a bond easily and readily obtained, to go free, to roam at will—fat, strong and well rested to bring about "PEACE and ORDER" again, if his friends deem it necessary and expedient, and the angry passions of the better class of the people have been partially appeased by the promised justice of the court. Why white men so work upon one another for merely political differences, in this age of civilization and superior opportunities of enlightenment it is impossible for me to explain, but such are the facts in the case, and so far as I have heard, I do not know of a single instance in which a white man has been hung for this wholesale slaughter of one another, and of course it would be impossible to suppose that any such an event would happen for the mere murder of a negro.

How far all that I have said is applicable to the white Republicans of this State I am not able to tell, but that it is true in respect to many of the Southern States and especially to those that took such an active part in the rebellion it is evident, from what has been stated by numerous and authoritative witnesses.

I come now to speak of the intimidations practiced upon the colored people, which are many and various in their character.

They are presented in the first place in the form of sincere friendship—by telling the colored men that their old masters were good to them when they were slaves, and now that the tables have unfortunately turned they still desire to treat them kindly, provided, that they will consent to vote for their candidate, whose ultimate aim is, to completely annihilate Republicanism in the South, and to fasten the chains of practical slavery upon both the poor whites and blacks and keep them in utter ignorance of their degraded condition. If they are unsuccessful in this attempt they tell them plainly that if they vote the Republican ticket they must not expect to be employed by them, and furthermore that they will use all their influence in getting, their friends not to give them work; but on the other hand, they say, if they will stay away from the polls entirely and leave the voting to the white people, they will be permitted to keep their places with good wages and be well treated, or if vote they will, if they vote the Democratic ticket they shall not only be permitted to keep their places and be well treated, but they will be allowed a liberal compensation besides, for having so judiciously exercised their rights and proven so faithful to those whose pleasure and privilege it was to keep them in slavery for more than two centuries, and now enjoy a similar pleasure and privilege in using them for political purposes.

Under these circumstances, the colored voters, though loyal to their race and country, as they have always been, are placed indeed, in a very critical and trying position,—especially so when we remember that they are poor, many of them without means of support, or even the most ordinary necessaries of life.—The consequences are, in very many cases, that the fear of starvation compels them to stay from the polls, however necessary their votes may be to the party, or, however anxious they may be to cast them It is, therefore, no very difficult matter for one to determine how it is that the Democratic party is able to defeat the Republicans in any of these States, when it is also remembered that the main strength of the Republican party, in the South, lies in the colored vote;—so that to defeat the party it is only necessary for them to withhold their votes, which in numerous cases, they are forced to do, though I am confident it is done with great reluctance on their part.

These methods of intimidation, however, are not always sufficiently successful when the white vote is also largely Republican. Hence arises the necessity of introducing other and more stringent measures, to subdue the determined spirit of the black men, and the perpetrators have always been found equal to the emergency. Numerous instances have occurred where the old time remedy of cowhiding has been successfully resorted to; or if this should not prove entirely satisfactory, without the least hesitation about it they would hang them to the first convenient tree or post; but more frequently the gun or the pistol was used, and thousands, since the right to vote has been given to all without regard to color have lost their lives in the attempt to exercise that right as it seemed best to them. In Louisiana alone more than 3,500 human beings have been murdered for no other reason than being Republicans.

Nearly as many have been murdered for the same reason in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and other States. In Kentucky stated Deputy, United States Marshal, Willis Russel, who has been recently murdered for making the statement and appearing against them, that in less than three years more than one hundred men have been killed, wounded or driven from their homes by the Ku Klux in Henry and Owen counties. A prominent Democratic paper of Lexington, Mo., says: "Kentucky's criminal record rivals Missouri's. Hell seems to have been up set and spilled all over the State Its very sod is reeking with blood and slaughter. Eleven murders, twenty-two shooting and stabbing affrays and the wholesale killing and burning at Lancaster, all in four weeks, and not one hanging in four times as long, is enough to blast, for a generation, the fame of any ordinary half dozen commonwealths, even though the bones of Clay and Crittenden repose in each of them. It is a horrible blot upon Southern civilization.

It gives a tinge of justice to the Yankee howl about our ruffianism, heathenism, barbarism.

The true men of Kentucky should rise in the resistless might and majesty of right; crush out this hideous lawlessness at once and forever; rescue their State from reproach, and render the beautious Blue Grass Realm what nature designed it to be, a Paradise instead of a Pandemonium.

Thanks to the fates the people of Kentucky found a man in the person of General B. H. Bristow, whose ability and success in suppressing Ku Klux outrages in that State by the strong arm of the law, have only been equalled by the ability and success which he has recently manifested in suppressing fraud and outrages upon the revenue of the Government in the West. By him the perpetrators of crime were brought before the courts, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary, and very soon free speech and free choice in voting became the uninterrupted possession of every man in the State. This, fellow citizens is a brief statement of the condition of the Republican party in the South, that boasted land of Caucasian civilization, whence came Calhoun, Robert J. Walker, Clay and Hayne who figured so prominently in the early history of the Republic.

But barbarous though the crimes committed are, and unbecoming the civilization of which the American people are susceptible, let us look anxiously forward for that good time coming, when hate and strife shall give way to the better feelings of a people that is destined to live in a common country.

ADVICE TO COLORED VOTERS.

I come now to speak more directly to the race with which I am identified, and in whose welfare I am especially interested. When we look back over the history of our country for the last fifteen years, our hearts rejoice that the Creator of our being has made man the instrument by which such wonderful works have been accomplished, though they are considerably dimmed when we behold, with silent horror and mortification on every page for the last eight years, the record of the most inhuman crimes committed upon our people in the South for simply exercising that right they so justly won upon many a hard contested field The colored people of this country, with but few exceptions, are Republicans.

Under the existing circumstances, they could not conscientiously be any thing else. The Democratic party, when at the height of its power, held us in slavery. If possible, it would hold us now.

When that party fell, it attempted to rise again, and have us as its chief corner-stone.

In this they failed, and the whole race rejoiced. For eight years they have tried to regain the power they once enjoyed in the South; and to regain it the blood of thousands of our people has been made to flow in streams Could we in justice to ourselves, belong to the Democratic party, representing as it does, principals so detrimental to us. We should brand him as a most infamous traitor who said yes. Fellow citizens, I say to you now in all candidness, that whatever may be hereafter, the actions of that party in the north as well as in the South towards the colored people have left us but one choice as to how we should vote. Their leaders have opposed every measure enacted for the security of our simplest rights as American citizens.

We have been advised by some of the colored men of this country, to leave the Republican party.

I say to you now, leave not the Republican party, but leave those in whom your confidence has been misplaced, and by whom you have been illy treated. If you vote and elect Republicans this year, and they fail to deal justly by you, ought you to desert the party?

Ought you to class the recreancy of the few with the fidelity of thousands? Would you compare Julius Barrows with Walter Phelps or simon Cameron with Gratz Brown or James G. Blaine with N. P. Banks, in respect to true Republicanism? Who would be so base as compare the firmer of Benjamin H. Bristow with the instability of Cassius M. Clay though the Republican party is largely due to the latter's hand.

Shall we desert the Republican party, while men like these live? If Hartranf should fail this term, try Cameron the next. If he should fail, try another, and so through the catalogue, but by no means exchange a Republican for a Democrat.

I do not doubt but what, in a few instances, we have friendly Democrats.

The colored people in this State have doubtless been treated well by them.

But the colored people of Pennsylvania number only a few thousand, while in the South there are quite 4,000,0 0.

Let us not be sectional. My friends, in plain language the Democratic party, as a party, is not your friend, if it were, it has had an ample opportunity to show it. As I before remarked, the members of that party kept us in slavery for more than two hundred years.

They teach their children that we were slaves, and that we are only fit for that purpose, that we are ignorant and insusceptible of the higher order of education, and even immoral in our habits; and furthermore, that the party, which has done so much for us, is composed of a set of gross and unprincipled usurpers.

Hear their own declaration, recorded for the instruction of posterity in respect to our ignorance and Republican usurpation.

"The following is from Professor Derry's United States History for Schools and Colleges.

"Which are the most prosperous of the Southern States?

Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, and North Carolina.

To what do they owe their prosperity? To the fact that the white population in those States is largely in excess of the negro population, and hence their State governments are entirely in the hands of the whites, the only race that ought ought ever to bear rule in this country. What is one of the most important measures of Grant's administration? The adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, while, like the Fourteenth Amendment, was carried through by force and usurpation. What does the Fifteenth Amendment declare? It declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. What more can you say of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments? They have served to keep alive a bitterness of feelings, which, but for them, would have long since died ont." Such declarations as these recorded for the instruction of future generations, should be lessons by which we should guard well our interests, instuct our children in the way they should go, to become honest men and virtuous women, lest these things so harshly spoken of us should become measurably true.

MY PERSONAL OPINION.

My personal opinion is that there is, in the future, a great destiny awaiting our people. It will not come to us, we must go to it. Earnest manly effort, frugality and the education of our race are the paths over which we must tread, in order to successfully reach it.

These are the true sources of wealth, happiness and influence. Wealth is the result of industry, happiness, of virtue and influence the product of these two.

I believe that self reliance and manly independence should be cultivated by all men, but in this Republic no race should become isolated from another. It is contrary to the genius of our country.

The colored people largely depend upon the white, the white people upon the colored.

This is the natural result of Republican Governments. We do not want to separate from the white people; we do not want them to separate arom us. We were born in the same land, many lives in it as slaves, let us now live in it as freeman. My friends, we must all live in this our common country in the most friendly and intimate relationship, each reaping and enjoying the good results the other produces. At present the laboring classes of the South are almost entirely colored and the capitalists are white.

Labor and capital must go hand in hand to develop and build up the waste places in every quarter and make our country what it ought to be—the grandest, the best and the freest of the land. We must be a united people, looking forward to that which will tend especially to the elevation of our race; for our elevation will depend upon our exertion.

We ought let no opportunity pass to help one another in whatever good cause he may undertake.

I have tried to be explicit in this my honest opinion in respect to our relationship and duty in this country. In regard to it many may differ, but should you find anything in it worthy of acceptance take heed and govern yourselves accordingly.

RECAPITULATION.

I desire now to recapitulate briefly a few of the leading points to which I have tried to call your attention, in order that you may bear clearly in mind what I have said. I remarked first, that though the Republican party in this State suffered a loss last year, courageous and determined work will yet bring you victory. Secondly, that the magnanimity of the nation through the Republican party was greater than that of any other nation on the globe. Thirdly, that the country under its management had made the most rapid progress.

Fourth, that the national debt had been reduced from March 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1872 from $2,143,088, 241,16. Fifth, that the people had been relieved from a heavy taxation, created by the war, as early as 1872, by nearly $320,000,000. Sixth, that the oppropriation for each succeeding fiscal year, was, as yet, largely below the appropriation for each preceeding one. Seventh, the result of the affairs of our country, in the event, the Democratic party should come into power. Eighth, the condition of the Republican party in the South Ninth, that our present system of currency greatly embarrasses the prosperity of the country and that we ought to return to specie basis. Tenth, that we cannot afford to leave the Republican party for the recreancy of a few, and that whatever evil has crept into the party ought to be convicted in its ranks. Eleventh, that we cannot afford to separate from the white people or to have them separate from us but that we should live in this our common country on the most intimate terms, reaping and enjoying the good results the other produces.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow citizens, I have thus talked with you plainly in regard to the political affairs of our country because I was axious to bring to your mind certain facts about which I believed you were willing to hear. It has not been my purpose to abuse or misrepresent the public or private acts of any one, but simply to state the plain and simple truth which in time to come, despite all opposition must prevail,

If any one deny what I have said in regard to the magnanimity of the Republican party let him appeal to the records of an impartial history.

If any one deny the statement relative to the management of the national finances, the reduction of taxation and appropriations I invite his attention to the public documents and records of the treasury department and of Congress. In regard to the condition of the affairs in the South I appeal to the written testimony of their own men to the Democratic press, to the numerous and authoritative eye witnesses and to those who have been made the subjects of their vicious crimes. I have spoken of the two political parties, which have already presented themselves to the people of this State for recognition and for one of which you will soon be called upon to vote, in a general and not a particular manner.

I am conscious of the fact that white men are largely represented in both parties while colored men are found almost universally in the ranks of the Republican party.

I hope the day is near at hand when all parties will gladly recognize the political and civil rights of all men and freely confess that before the law no man is inferior to another whatever be his nationality or complexion; when the color question which has been so bitterly agitated both in and out of Congress for the last forty years will be closed and silenced among the things that are forgotten.—I will be glad to see that day when party differences will be such that men of every race and color can with respect to themselves and to their people be found on either side; when the North and South will in truth shake hands across the "bloody chasm," permit the past sectional strife to be buried, to rise no more and act in a new and living present. I do not think that my anticipations are too bright or that my imagination is too vivid when I say that I earnestly believe that such a time will come though it may yet be in the distant future.

For fifteen years the Republican party has ruled with a steady hand and many converted to its ranks. It yet is patient.

The old clock of Liberty stands the pendulum contains to

It has struck

We heard it of cannons.

We heard it shouts of peace

On the peace struck eleven twelve!"

Farm Notes.

The yield of milk will fall off now without some fresh succulent feed. The suckers from the cornfield; leaves from mangels, soft headed cabbages, or best of all, some especially provided corn fodder, or oats and peas mixed, will be useful to keep up the supply of milk. September's butter is only second in quality to June butter, and to keep up the supply of milk is important, and easier to do than to restore it after it has fallen off.

For early lambs some of the most forward ewes may now be selected from the flock and kept with the ram, being all fed a pint of mixed bran and linseed or cotton seed cake meal per day, to hasten the breeding season. Thin ewes that have sucking lambs should now be separated from the lambs by day, and the lambs weaned. Those ewes that have much milk should be closely watched, and their milk drawn if needed, to avoid swollen and inflamed udders. Sheep and lambs with filthy hind parts should be closely clipped, lest they may become fly-blown. Now is the time to select a good thoroughbred young ram, for needed improvement of the flock. In choosing the breed it is well to study the prices of long and short wools. The Cotswold is the most promising and useful long wool sheep we have, and is now perfectly acclimated here, several of our native bred flocks being as good as any imported ones.

Want of water is productive of much suffering, which results in disease and death. See that every animal is well supplied with pure water in abundance. Ponds, sloughs, and foul spring holes are not fit to supply stock water, and wells or cisterns only should be used. There are as many hogs die every year of disease resulting from want of pure water, as would pay for a well upon every Western farm, and yet this loss is submitted to year after year. This is one reason why farming does not pay with some farmers.

Pork is still high enough to leave a good profit to feeders. With the present promise of the corn crop, a reduction in the value of pork at some time seems inevitable. It will therefore be entirely safe to make the pork as cheaply as possible. This can be done by feeding well and marketing early. A bushel of corn fed in August or September will make twice as much pork as a bushel fed in November and December. To provide dry, clean feeding pens, will also lessen the cost of the pork, because it will encourage the growth of the swine.

Root crops need to be thinned out and kept free from weeds. As soon as the leaves meet across the rows, the hoe may be laid aside. When thinning the crop, fill blank spaces by transplanting with a common garden trowel. This may be done at any time, without putting the plants back in the least.

Old worn pastures may be renewed by harrowing the mossy spots, or the places covered with sorrel, dressing them well with plaster, and sowing fresh grass seed. A light dressing of guano, superphosphate of lime, or nitrate of soda, will greatly help to restore a worn meadow, and bring in a fine growth of grass. The droppings of the cattle should be broken up and scattered occasionally upon both pastures and meadows that have been pastured. Pasturing meadows is not profitable, unless there is a heavy aftermath, and then cows will do less injury than horses or sheep.

"An animal well summered is half wintered," so with animals to be fed for the butcher, every pound of flesh made now will cost but a fourth, or less, of that made in the winter; besides, the growth of an animal increases in proportion to its size, up to a certain limit, and the heavier it is made now, the greater its future increase. Therefore sheep, pigs, or beeves, should be pushed forward now as rapidly as possible. Do not forget that water is food as well as solid matter, and should be given with as much regularity.—*Agriculturist.*

Drinking "Red Cream."

The habit of drinking blood is becoming so general among the better classes that it is proper to warn our readers of the fact, says a Cincinnati paper, that a man who drinks more than three glassfuls of blood at a time will probably go blind. This interesting fact has just been brought to light by the experience of a "short, well built, pallid looking man, who spoke German with a French accent," and who recently drank three such draughts of blood with this result at the fashionable slaughter house of the Brothers Lowenstein. Blood drinking goes on at this popular resort like soda water drinking elsewhere. Between the hours of two and four o'clock almost any afternoon the curious visitor may observe many handsomely dressed ladies and others enter the cleanly, well kept establishment in question, and waiting, glass in hand, for a drop of crimson elixir yet warm from the throat of some healthy bullock. Inst[illegible] the neck of the animal is THE acquir[illegible] rapid slash of the [illegible] blade, glass after [illegible] the counting veins and [illegible] have [illegible]lids, who [illegible] No [illegible]ent signs [illegible]eir several [illegible] courteous [illegible]se, which [illegible] the ab- among

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The Illinois Democracy nominated Lewis Stewart for governor and adopted resolutions strongly indorsing Tilden and Hendricks..... The Second Baptist church, at Newburgh, N. Y., was burned by an incendiary—being the fourth attempt. Loss, $19,000; insurance, $3,500.....A colored man in jail at Red Hill, S. C., for outraging a little white girl, was taken out by a masked mob and hanged..... During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 22,572 Chinese immigrants arrived in this country—an increase of 6,135 over the previous year. ..... Eight mercantile establishments at Jamestown, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, involving heavy losses.....In the free-to-all race for $4,000, at Cleveland, Smuggler won the first place, with Goldsmith Maid second, Lucille Golddust third and Judge Fullerton fourth. Time, 2.15½, 2.17½, 2.16¼, 2.19¾, 2.17½..... Jeremiah Fairbanks, cashier of the State national bank of Elizabeth, N. J., is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000 and over.....Merciless won the Alabama stakes for three-year-old fillies at the Saratoga races, making the mile and one-eighth in 2.00¾. .....The ports of Dahomey, Africa, are now blockaded by British men-of-war.

It is rumored that Abdul Hamid Effendi has been proclaimed regent of the Ottoman empire, the sultan having abdicated.....Two boatmen named Simon Cranthamel and John Messer were found dead at the Uhler limekilns, near Easton, Pa. It is supposed that they were suffocated by inhaling sulphur gas from the kilns.....A number of Cheyenne Indians, who were in Sitting Bull's camp, have returned to their agency, and report the main body of Indians in front of Gen. Crook..... Ex-Queen Isabella and her entire *suite* has gone to Spain. The object of her mission is said to be the contraction of a marriage between King Alfonso and the daughter of the duke of Montpensier.....The Cuban insurgents made a raid on the town of Santa Clara, and succeeded in rifling some of the stores before being driven off by Spanish troops. ....The coal producers have advanced the price slightly. .....Dederick's hay press factory, at Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000.

A well made counterfeit of the new silver dime may be detected by its tin-like hue and sharp jingle.....The great yacht race for the Brenton reef challenge cup was one of the most interesting ever sailed, being from Sandy Hook to Brenton reef and back—three hundred miles. It was contested by the Idler, Wanderer, Tidal Wave, America and Countess of Dufferin. The America being the famous vessel which won the Queen's cup in 1851; while the Countess of Dufferin was built in Canada the past year for the especial purpose of winning back the trophy to British hands. The Idler was the first to reach the goal, having been about thirty-two hours on the course, closely pressed by the Wanderer, with whom she had divided the lead on the first half. The Wanderer came in second, with the Tidal Wave, Countess and America following a few hours after—having met with mishaps which had delayed them....The Swedish town of Soderhamm, on the gulf of Bothnia, was totally destroyed by fire, and much distress prevails among the inhabitants....Eight hundred and ten Mormon immigrants have landed at New York within the past two months.....A prize fight occurred in Toronto between Steve Taylor, of Jersey City, and Charles McDonald, a Canadian, in which Taylor defeated his adversary after a short but bloody fight..... Cubans threw a railway freight train from the track at Lasbocas, and sacked it of clothing, boots, shoes, etc. A Spanish officer and seven guards were killed by the car they were in being overturned. The Cubans recently captured a convoy with $60,000 in gold.....Intelligence from China states that a famine is threatened in the provinces of Chili, Shantung, Honan and Nankin, in consequence of a prolonged drought. The crops have been destroyed over eight hundred square miles of country inhabited by seventy millions of people. There has been a disastrous inundation at Foochow and in the surrounding country. There was great loss of life, some five hundred dead bodies having been found near Foochow alone. .....Mowrey Lapham's mills, at Millbury, Mass., were utterly destroyed by fire, together with an adjacent boarding house and barn. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $90,000.

An old family feud in Franklin county, Ky., led to a bloody affray in which pistols and shotguns were freely used. Riley and Levi Herrod, the parties attacked, were killed. Their assailants numbered six men, who have since been arrested ..... Munson Havens, twenty-two years old, a son of Barrett Havens, a farmer living four miles west of Deckertown, N. Y., committed suicide by taking paris green. He was detected in a forgery of a note for $375.....Samuel Butcher, Catholic bishop of Meath, Ireland, while suffering from disease, became temporarily insane and cut his throat with a razor, and expired shortly afterward. .....The captain of the brig Echo, which arrived at New York from Pernambuco, states that on July 28, in latitude forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, he saw a schooner which had lost its foretopmast and was sailing with close reefed mainsail. Men were stowing the job. While he was still looking at her she went down head foremost, carrying all hands with her. She was supposed to be coal-laden. ..... Many of the frontiersmen are moving their families to places of safety, for fear of a general Indian massacre.....President Grant, in returning to the House the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with his signature, takes occasion to state his objections to the same in a short message. He considers the amounts appropriated for the various departments totally inadequate; and while he does not feel warranted in vetoing the bill at this late day of the session, he wants to place the responsibility where it belongs in event of embarrassments arising.

The Senate declared Mr. Belknap not guilty by a vote of thirty-five in the affirmative to twenty-five in the negative. The vote on the first article, which charged Mr. Belknap promising Mr. Marsh to appoint him post-trader at Fort Sill, and subsequently at the request of Mr. Marsh appointing John S. Evans to the position, and receiving from Mr. Marsh $1,500 therefor, on the second of November, 1870, stood: Guilty—Messrs. *Bayard*, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), *Cockrell*, *Cooper*, *Davis*, Dawes, *Dennis*, Edmunds, *Gordon*, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, *Kelly*, *Kernan*, *May*, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, *Merrimon*, Mitchell, Morrill, *Norwood*, Oglesby, *Randolph*, *Ransom*, Robertson, Sargent, *Saulsbury*, Sherman, *Stevenson*, *Thurman*, Wadleigh, *Wallace*, *Whyte* and *Withers*—35. Not guilty—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, *Eaton*, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—25. Democrats in italics. The vote on the other four articles being identically the same. All the Senators voting "not guilty," with the exception of Wright and Patterson, did so with an explanation that they did not consider the Senate had the right to impeach a private citizen, as they considered Mr. Belknap to be, after the President had accepted his resignation.

A hotel, store and several dwellings were destroyed by fire in the village of Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y.....While Barnum's circus was proceeding through Halifax, the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia locked the doors and went to see the procession. While they were absent, a stranger, under some pretense, gained admission to the basement from a servant, and making his way to the counting room, carried off $17,500. About the same time the office of the provincial treasurer was forcibly entered (the clerks having deserted it) and $1,000 and some valuable papers were stolen.....A flatboat containing sixteen persons of a party of excursionists near Hillsdale, Mich., suddenly sunk, and G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, May Cunningham and her sister Libbie, Alice Hayes, May Keely and Randall Blackman were drowned. All were from Cold Water.....A tornado passed over Rhomere township, Cass county, Mo., destroying several residences and other buildings, and seriously injuring the growing crops. Two persons were killed.....The English House of Commons has refused to pass a bill giving amnesty to Fenian prisoners..... During July the public debt was reduced $1,138,033.

Godlove S. Orth has withdrawn his name as a Republican candidate for the gubernatorial honors of Indiana, in consequence of a dissension in the party ..... The Greenback national council has offered to Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, the candidacy for Vice-President on the greenback ticket, headed by Peter Cooper. .....While waltzing on an excursion boat on the Hudson, a couple fell overboard, and Mrs. Thomas Platner (colored), was drowned. Her partner was rescued.....Chris. Porter, a colored man, at Spring Hill, Ark., outraged a white girl. The next day Porter was arrested, and when near Hope was met by a crowd of men who took and hanged him to a tree.....The Ghilan tribe in Morocco, Africa, having refused to furnish their quota of troops, the emperor devastated their country and sold the women and children into slavery. .....The Indians have been burning and running off government stores on the way to Fort Fetterman, and much trouble on the roads in that vicinity is anticipated.....Lulu trotted against time in Buffalo, making 2.18¾, 2.16¼ and 2.17½.....The coroner's jury in the Hamburg (S. C.) case found seven persons guilty of murder.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. A. Elizabeth Custer, wife of the Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, and to Maria Custer and Emanuel H. Custer, mother and father of the deceased. Placed on the calendar. The amendments reduce the pension to the widow of General Custer from $50 to $30 per month, and also strikes out the name of Custer's father, so as to grant pensions to his widow and mother only.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of the joint select committee to inquire into Chinese immigration. Passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to another conference.

After discussion the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen that the Senate insist on the amendments and agree to another conference was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the completion of the Washington monument were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the Senate agreeing to the amendments made in committee of the whole.

The first two amendments, increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, N. Y., from $75,000 to $100,000, and the appropriation for removing obstructions in the East river and Hell Gate, N. Y., from $200,000 to $350,000, were agreed to.

Mr Christiancy (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to recommit the bill to the committee on appropriations, and said he was satisfied that the bill, as a whole, appropriated too much money, and would not receive public approbation.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the motion to recommit so as to instruct the committee to report the bill so amended as to reduce the aggregate amount appropriated to $5,000,000. The amendment was accepted, and the motion of Mr. Christiancy agreed to without a division.

The House resolution to prohibit the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was taken up, and Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, said the man who would sell ammunition to the Indians in the present state of Indian affairs was no better than a murderer, and authority should be given to hang such person to the nearest telegraph pole, or shoot him immediately by drumhead court martial. The resolution was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting the copy of a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan recommending an increase in the companies of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh regiments of cavalry to one hundred men each, as was done in the case of companies serving on the Rio Grande, and recommending an appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of such increase. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill to authorize the increase and making the necessary appropriation therefor.

Mr. Logan submitted an amendment making the appropriation of $1,634,700 to defray the expenses of increasing the companies as recommended, and dividing it into various sums for recruiting, clothing, transportation, horses, etc. Agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $5,000,000, the exact amount to which the committee was instructed to reduce it.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and, in explanation thereof, said that the bill as agreed upon in conference appropriated $64,075 less than the bill of last year. As the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives it appropriated $259,231, to which amount the Senate added $49,610. The conference committee had reduced the bill to the extent of $18,776. The report was agreed to.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the tribes of Indians affected by it shall file their assent thereto with the secretary of the interior. Agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to, among them the following: Striking out the House bill appropriations of $15,000 for the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y.; $6,000 for the harbor at Olcott, $5,000 for the harbor at Pultneyville, and $5,000 for the harbor at Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.; $10,000 for the harbor of Pentwater, Mich.; and $10,000 for the harbor at White River, Mich.; increasing the amount for the harbor of Buffalo from $75,000 to $85,000, and the amount for removing obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor, from $200,000 to $290,000; reducing the amount for the harbor of Toledo, Ohio, from $75,000 to $60,000; for the harbor at Sandusky City from $30,000 to $25,000, and for the breakwater at Cleveland from $75,000 to $50,000.

HOUSE

The committee on appropriations reported back the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the continuation of the construction of the Washington monument. Passed, with amendments, one of which increases the amount to $290,000.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the committee of conference on the Military Academy bill, submitted the report of the committee. He said that the original estimate had been $437,470, and the appropriation of last year had been $364,740. The appropriation committee had this year recommended $231,241. The bill as passed by the House appropriated $259,231; by the Senate, $308,841. As it came from the conference committee, it appropriated $209,069. The report was then adopted.

Mr. Hill (Dem.), of Georgia, called up a bill passed by both Houses extending the time for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, in order to have it amended so as to exclude the possibility of its being construed to affect the national cemeteries. The bill was so amended and was passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian appropriation bill becomes a law, and to authorize their purchase in open market without advertisement. Passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in making inadequate provision for some branches of the public service and none at all for the other branches, among the former being the mints, the civil service, lighthouses, etc., the revenue cutter service, and public buildings, and among the latter being the proportion of the government for the expenses of the District of Columbia, the judgments of the court of claims, the examination of the Confederate records, etc. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill but, in signing it, he deemed it his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service. The communication was referred to the appropriation committee.

The Terrible Cholera.

The terrible epidemic of cholera commits fearful ravages on the teeming, poorly fed and badly housed populations of the East, whose general neglect of sanitary precautions and unfavorable condition of life render them particularly susceptible to its attacks. The Bombay *Gazette* records the fearful destruction wrought by this dreaded visitant among the inhabitants of the little village of Golwood, situated midway between Bombay and Surat. The locality was looked upon as remarkably healthful, and many of the officials of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India railway resided there. The population of the village was only about two hundred. Suddenly the cholera made its appearance, and fifty-seven of the population fell victims to the destroyer the first day. Twenty-three of the remainder died on the day following, and twenty more on the next day. The few survivors fled to the adjacent hills, overcome by terror, leaving the dead unburied in the streets. There was no doctor on hand, and the terrified natives resorted to Mr. H. B. Wharton, a prominent railway official, who did what he could by distributing a small supply of medicine he happened to have, but it was speedily exhausted, and he could do nothing further to stay the progress of the plague. The attacks were very virulent, some of the natives dying within half an hour from the first seizure. The place is now depopulated, and the handful of survivors in danger of perishing from starvation.

Leaving for Home.

The San Francisco *Call* says: It will be remembered that the steamer Oceanic did not bring any Chinese passengers, and the steamer Alaska brought only seventy-eight. We have now to report that in the interest of several of the leading merchants of the city, Macondary & Co. have chaftered the ship Sumatra, and she will sail hence for Hongkong with 400 Chinese passengers. It will be seen from this that the tide has commenced to recede. This is the season when the Chinese return to their native land, and persons familiar with the Chinese trade say that six or even eight thousand may leave our shores in the next six months.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

At this season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhea, etc., are quite common, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above. HENRY H. M. PATTON.
LAWRENCE, Marion Co., Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4, 1875.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash, can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying anti-scorbutic course is in daily contact.

Gray heads daily grow black or brown. Cause—Hill's Hair Dye.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 16.
Gentlemen—It is with feelings of gratitude that I place before you a simple statement of my sufferings and cure from the use of the Peruvian Syrup. I am forty years of age, and my occupation is that of a map engraver. About fifteen years ago I was attacked with what I suppose was a disease of the spine. I could not walk erect, owing to a great weakness which I experienced at the small of my back. My digestion became impaired, and by degrees my whole system became deranged. I suffered in this way for seven years, and then placed myself in the hands of eminent physicians. They treated me with mercury and many other strong remedies, but I grew worse instead of better.

In the spring of 1857, there appeared upon my back and side two large abscesses, and at this time I was also suffering from a very bad fistula; my whole system became utterly prostrated, when I was advised to try the Peruvian Syrup. I commenced using it, and at once experienced great relief. I have taken three bottles of it, and every trace of my former complaints have left me. My system has regained its strength, my appetite has returned, and I feel myself completely renewed in age and vigor. In a word, my health is now perfect, and I can truly say that I was never able to do more work, and with greater ease to myself, than at this time.

Yours respectfully, JAMES P. COX.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¼	@	10¾
Common to Good Texans	08	@	09
Milch Cows	40 00	@	65 00
Hogs—Live	—	@	—
Dressed	08¼	@	09
Sheep	04	@	05¼
Lambs	06	@	08¾
Cotton—Middlings	11½	@	12
Flour—Extra, Western	5 10	@	6 75
State Extra	5 90	@	6 60
Wheat—Red Western	1 15	@	1 16
No. 2 Spring	95	@	1 07
Rye—State	65	@	78
Barley—State	—	@	—
Barley Malt	95	@	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western	36	@	36
Corn—Mixed Western	58	@	58
Hay, per cwt	80	@	90
Straw, per cwt	45	@	90
Hops	7@10	@17	olds— 04 @ 08
Pork—Mess	19	@	19 25
Lard	11	@	11
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	15 00	@	17 00
No. 2, new	8 60	@	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	18	@	24
Petroleum—Crude	09¾	@	09¾ Refined—17¾
Wool—California Fleece	14	@	23
Texas "	14	@	23
Australian "	—	@	—
Butter—State	30	@	29
Western Dairy	25	@	27
Western Yellow	18	@	22
Western Ordinary	13	@	15
Cheese—State Factory	04	@	09¾
State Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	03	@	08½
Eggs—State	19	@	20

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 13	@	1 13
Corn—Mixed	60	@	60¾
Oats	34	@	35
Rye	73	@	73
Barley	—	@	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04½	@	06
Sheep	04	@	05
Hogs—Dressed	09¾	@	10
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 17	@	1 20
Rye	60	@	62
Corn—Yellow	59	@	60
Mixed	54	@	57
Oats—Mixed	36	@	38
Petroleum—Crude	13¼	@	Refined—19

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00	@	7 75
Sheep	1 50	@	5 50
Lambs	6 00	@	6 75

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Write at Once. COLLINS & CO., 2 Clinton Place, N. Y.

20 a Week Salary guaranteed to male & female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianap's, Ind.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Mf'd by J. G. CAPEWELL & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package *free*. L. SHEPHERD, Cleveland, O.

Best Scissors Sharpener in the World, sent post-paid for 25c. Button Hook and Screw Driver attached. Agents Wanted. F. W. STOLL, 67 Wickliffe St., Newark, N. J.

TEAS—Agents Wanted in this county—Best plan ever offered—Exclusive territory given—Apply at once to the Great American Republic Tea Co., 81 Barclay St., N. Y.

$3 WATCHES. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit Free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$125 A MONTH and traveling expenses paid for Salesmen. No peddlers wanted. Address, MONITOR MANUF'G Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Wanted.—Twenty 9x11 Mounted Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, post-paid, 25c. CONTINENTAL CHROMO CO., 37 Nassau Street, New York.

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination forming. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 765 Broadway, N. Y.

FRUIT and Jelly Press! Families should have them for making jelly, wine, cord, etc. Address, with stamp, Am. F. & J. P. Co., 298 E Pearl St., Cinti., O. Ag'ts wanted to sell.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for Particulars. Dr. OAKLEY, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS All Want It—thousands of lives and millions of property saved by it—fortunes made with it—particulars free. O. M. LEXINGTON & BRO., New York & Chicago.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass for the authentic and complete *Life of Gen. Hayes*, our next President, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the opportunity. The people are ready for it. Address, B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

N. F. BURNHAM'S
1874 Turbine
WATER WHEEL
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